

TRIBUTE TO BRADFORD MORSE

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember a former colleague, and one of the founders of the House Wednesday Group, Representative Bradford Morse. The objectives of Brad and the others in starting the Wednesday Group was to foster and promote moderate, Republican ideas. This temperate philosophy carried over to Representative Morse's work as a legislator as he served on the Government Operations and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees, and later on Foreign Affairs. On behalf of the members of the Wednesday Group, we deeply regret his passing.

Much to the credit of Mr. Morse, he never forgot the reason he was able to work in this body and establish the group that still meets. The constituents of his Massachusetts district were always a priority. He began contributing to the State early in his career, long before his time here in Washington. Mr. Morse pursued all phases of his education in his home State, and decided to practice and teach law there as well. Appropriately, he also served on the Lowell City Council, the town in which he was born. As you can see, Mr. Speaker, Brad Morse was a man of integrity, a man whose heritage defined his successful career.

After he left Congress, Mr. Morse continued to make a significant contribution as he worked to achieve international peace at the United Nations. In his role as administrator for the U.N.'s Development Programme, Mr. Morse set out to accomplish monumental tasks. Accordingly, and in his typical fashion, the effects of the results he achieved were also monumental.

Mr. Speaker, although I am saddened to be addressing you on the occasion of Brad Morse's passing, it is my privilege and honor to associate myself with the ideas he represented. Perhaps the greatest tribute my colleagues and I can pay to the late Representative is to continue the thoughtful undertakings of the group he founded nearly 30 years ago.

AMERICAN PEOPLE DEMAND
CHANGE—LESS GOVERNMENT,
LESS TAXES, LESS REGULATION

SPEECH OF

HON. RANDY TATE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

(Mr. TATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TATE. Mr. Speaker, to my Democrat friends across the aisle, I say, methinks thou doth protest too much.

I have heard for weeks personal attacks on our Republican leaders and delay tactics. I ask, is it because you have nothing else to say?

I know that losing power must be difficult to deal with. But the message last November was not more fighting, more finger pointing, and more personal attacks. It was less government,

less taxes, and less regulations. We have defied the odds by passing a balanced budget amendment, and we will pass an unfunded mandates bill.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have said they want a change. The Democrats have tried their patience long enough.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO MAKE THE R&D CREDIT PER-
MANENT

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday Mrs. JOHNSON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. HERGER, and I introduced legislation to make permanent the Research and Development [R&D] tax credit. U.S. based R&D is critical to our continued economic growth. The R&D credit provides a significant incentive for U.S. companies of perform valuable R&D in the United States providing high-skilled, high-paid jobs for American workers.

The R&D credit was enacted in 1981 to provide an incentive for companies to increase their spending on U.S. R&D. The credit requires companies to increase their current year R&D spending above a predetermined base before they are eligible to receive the credit. Since 1981, the credit has been extended five times and changed to reduce the benefits available to certain companies. The current R&D credit expires on June 30, 1995.

Failure to make the credit permanent has substantially reduced its value to business. Research and Development projects are generally long-term efforts, often spanning 5–10 years. Corporate research planners can not rely on the incentive provided by the R&D tax credit if it is extended for only 12–18 months at a time.

I believe New England would substantially benefit from a permanent R&D credit. New England is still trying to recover from difficult economic times. A permanent R&D credit will provide a significant incentive for New England companies to perform R&D in New England. The technological innovations perfected through R&D are necessary to assist New England companies that are undergoing defense conversion to compete in the market place.

R&D will help rebuild our economy. I urge you to support this legislation.

KEEPING THE CONTRACT WITH
AMERICA ON TRACK

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, the new Republican Congress continues to carry out its mandate with the American people. We are committed to keeping our Contract With America on track. The American people demanded a Congress that produces results. That's what our contract is about.

We are committed to reducing the size, cost, and scope of Government. So far, we

have kept our promise to balance the budget and reform unfunded mandates. Next, we will vote on passage of a line-item veto, a sharp tool to give the President to cut bloated, wasteful Government spending. It will fundamentally change the budget process—in favor of wise spending.

Mr. Speaker, the Republican agenda for change continues. Gone are the days of empty rhetoric. The new Congress works for results, not empty promises. Mr. Speaker, I hope America is watching and checking off the items in our contract. We are working for them.

THE WAR ON DRUGS: RENEWING
THE BATTLE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, during the 1980's, the message to Americans was "Just Say No to Drugs and Alcohol." Children were admonished by their sports and entertainment heroes to stay away from marijuana and cocaine. Statistics show that the message was working, at least as far as adolescent drug use was concerned. But during the Clinton administration, the war on drugs has been downsized and their supporters in the drug culture are claiming it can't be won. As the following article emphasizes, teenagers are showing a renewed interest in illegal drugs. Without the constant reminders to avoid these mind-numbing and brain killing substances, kids have begun testing the waters. The only way to safeguard the future of America is to stop this experimentation before the sharks take over again.

The article follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Jan. 18, 1995]

(By Gerald F. Seib)

DRUG COMEBACK: ONE SAD TREND LOST IN
SHUFFLE

The new Congress isn't exactly short of things to do, but here's one task crying out for attention: putting a stop to the backsliding underway in the national war against drugs.

Subtly, almost imperceptibly, drug use is creeping back up among America's youth. Worse yet, all the warning signs of bigger problems ahead are flashing. Use of marijuana, often a precursor of cocaine use, is up sharply among teens. Simultaneously, young people's perception that drugs are risky is declining, an attitude change that usually forecasts an actual upturn in drug use.

At least one powerful voice is trying to persuade the new, Republican-controlled Congress to fix its eyes on this troubling picture. The voice belongs to William Bennett, the former drug czar, who has been pressing new GOP members to get drugs onto at least their second 100 days' agenda. His message, Mr. Bennett says, is simply this: "You cannot ignore it."

In truth, though, ignoring the problem is what a lot of people, in Congress and out, have been doing. Consequently, the country is in a position roughly akin to that of a drug abuser who may appear to be recovering but who actually is in grave danger of a relapse.

Over the last few years, it was possible to conclude that, outside of the inner cities,